



Increasing The Knowledge of SMK Negeri 1 Glagah Banyuwangi Teachers About Preventing Sexual Violence Crimes

Kharizha Krishnandya¹, Emmilia Rusdiana², Vita Mahardhika³, Nurul Hikmah⁴,
Pudji Astuti⁵, Gelar Ali Ahmad⁶, Miyatikno Maulidha⁷

¹²³⁴⁵⁶⁷ Bachelor of Law, Faculty of Law, Universitas Negeri Surabaya
kharizhakrishnandya@unesa.ac.id

Abstract. Education units are in an emergency condition of sexual violence. According to data from the Ministry of Protection of Women and Children's Empowerment in 2023, sexual violence occurred in the first place with 639 cases of several forms of violence that occurred in the East Java region. Any act of degrading, humiliating, harassing, and/or attacking a person's body and/or reproductive function because of an imbalance in power dynamics and/or gender is considered sexual violence. This includes acts that interfere with a person's ability to pursue an education safely and optimally and that cause psychological and/or physical suffering. With 189 incidences of violence against children, schools rank third among places where violence occurs most frequently. Schools are actually a location that is subject to violence, despite the fact that they should be a safe place for kids to learn and play with friends. The law pertaining to sexual violence is Law Number 12 of 2022 about Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence (UUTPKS). This service aims to provide knowledge to teachers of SMK Negeri 1 Glagah Banyuwangi in preventing criminal acts of sexual violence. Teachers act as parents of students at school can provide supervision and protection from criminal acts of sexual violence to realize a safe school for children in carrying out education.

Keywords: Teacher, Sexual Violence, School First Section

1 Introduction

Education is the main foundation in shaping individuals with integrity and justice, in an educational environment, it is important for teachers in Vocational High Schools (SMK) to have adequate knowledge about sexual violence prevention. The world of education is in an emergency condition of sexual violence, according to data from the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (Kemen PPA) in 2023 showed that sexual violence ranks first of several forms of violence in East Java. These crimes not only damage victims physically and emotionally, but can also disrupt the teaching-learning process and create an unsafe environment for students and teachers. Law No. 12 of 2022 on Environmental Protection and Management (UU TPKS) it regulates the handling, protection, and rehabilitation of victims' rights; prevention of all forms of criminal acts of sexual violence; and cooperation between the Central Government and Local Governments to enable efficient handling and prevention of victims

of sexual violence. In addition, instead of creating an environment free from sexual violence, this law also regulates community involvement in the prevention and rehabilitation of victims.

The TPKS Law recognises 9 (nine) types of sexual violence crimes, namely: “non-physical sexual abuse, physical sexual abuse, forced contraception, forced sterilization, forced marriage, sexual torture, sexual exploitation, sexual slavery, and electronic-based sexual violence.”

In addition to these nine types, Crimes of Sexual Violence also include, “rape; obscene acts; sexual relations with children, sexual relations with children, sexual abuse of children, and/or sexual exploitation of children; acts of violation of morality against the consent of the victim; pornography involving children or pornography that explicitly contains sexual violence and exploitation; forced prostitution; criminal acts of trafficking in persons for the purpose of sexual exploitation; sexual violence within the scope of the household; criminal acts of money laundering derived from criminal acts of sexual violence; as well as other criminal acts that are expressly stated as crimes of sexual violence in accordance with statutory provisions.”

In this context, the EVAW Law establishes a broad definition of the various forms of sexual violence, with the aim of covering the entire spectrum of behaviors that harm and oppress victim. The diversity of categories regulated by this law demonstrates a deep awareness of the many ways in which sexual violence can occur and be damaging. In addition, the law also reflects a commitment to protecting victim from various forms of crime that were often unreached by previous law.

2 Problem Background

Sexual violence among adolescents and young people is a serious problem in many countries, including Indonesia. Data shows that many cases of sexual violence involve perpetrators from within the educational environment itself, both fellow students and teaching staff. Data according to the Ministry of Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in January-November 2023 shows that schools ranked 3rd (three) with 187 cases of violence against children. The place where child abuse occurred in East Java in 2023 was dominated by the household environment, others, schools, public facilities, training institutions and workplaces.

Therefore, prevention education is very important to reduce the incidence. The main objective of this community service activity is to increase the awareness and knowledge of SMK teachers on the prevention of sexual violence crimes. This paper is designed to provide a platform for educators to learn about prevention strategies, warning signs, and steps to respond to cases that occur in the school environment..

3 Topic of Discussion

1. Introduction to Sexual Violence: Definition and types of sexual violence that may occur in SMK.
2. Risk Factors and Causes: Identify factors that influence the occurrence of sexual violence among adolescents, as well as factors that increase risk in educational settings.

3. Teachers' Role in Prevention: Strategies and actions that teachers can take to prevent sexual violence, including better supervision, character building, and inclusive educational approaches.
4. School Procedures and Policies: Review existing policies and procedures in the school and ensure that they meet the standards needed to protect students and address cases of sexual violence.
5. Case Reporting and Handling: Steps to be taken if a teacher or student suspects or experiences sexual violence, including reporting procedures, victim protection, and psychological support.

The method of community service activities uses active learning about the legal basis of sexual violence, case studies, and simulations to strengthen teacher understanding, delivered through presentations, workshops, question and answer sessions to enable in-depth interaction.

4 Intended Output

Successful prevention of sexual violence in the school environment can be done with various approaches.

1. Practices and challenges in integrating sexual violence prevention into the school curriculum. This highlights the need for comprehensive curriculum design, teacher training, and overcoming potential resistance from various stakeholders to ensure effective implementation.
2. Sexual violence prevention can be done through the role of school-based health centers. These health centers provide essential services, including counseling and sexual health education, which are integral to effective prevention efforts in schools.
3. The role of the community and parental involvement provide a strong impetus for prevention messages and provide additional support for students.
4. How a positive school climate affects the effectiveness of sexual violence prevention programs. A supportive and inclusive climate enhances the success of these programs by fostering a sense of safety and community among students.
5. In addition, peer relationships and peer-led initiatives contribute to the prevention of sexual violence in schools.

It is hoped that knowledge about the prevention and handling of sexual violence crimes that can occur in the school environment based on applicable legal regulations, and can be more confident in responding to cases that may occur in their school environment. In addition, it is hoped that this conference will be the first step towards creating a safer and more inclusive educational environment for all students.

5 Conclusion

Increasing teachers' knowledge on the prevention of sexual violence crime in SMK is an important step towards a better and safer educational environment. This community service activity is expected to be the foundation for a positive transformation in

education, where teachers are not only educators, but also protectors for the safety of their students.

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